

Matheson	Peters	Shuler
McCarthy (CA)	Peterson	Shuster
McCarthy (NY)	Petri	Simpson
McCaul	Pingree (ME)	Sires
McClintock	Pitts	Skelton
McCollum	Platts	Smith (NE)
McCotter	Polis (CO)	Smith (NJ)
McDermott	Pomeroy	Smith (TX)
McGovern	Posey	Smith (WA)
McHenry	Price (GA)	Snyder
McIntyre	Price (NC)	Space
McKeon	Putnam	Speier
McMahon	Quigley	Spratt
McMorris	Rahall	Stark
Rodgers	Rangel	Stearns
McNerney	Rehberg	Stupak
Meeks (NY)	Reichert	Sullivan
Melancon	Reyes	Sutton
Mica	Richardson	Tanner
Michaud	Rodriguez	Taylor
Miller (FL)	Roe (TN)	Teague
Miller (MI)	Rogers (AL)	Terry
Miller (NC)	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (CA)
Miller, Gary	Rogers (MI)	Thompson (MS)
Miller, George	Rohrabacher	Thompson (PA)
Minnick	Rooney	Thornberry
Mitchell	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiberi
Mollohan	Roskam	Tierney
Moore (KS)	Ross	Titus
Moore (WI)	Rothman (NJ)	Tonko
Moran (VA)	Roybal-Allard	Towns
Murphy (CT)	Royce	Tsongas
Murphy (NY)	Ruppersberger	Turner
Murphy, Patrick	Rush	Upton
Murphy, Tim	Ryan (OH)	Van Hollen
Myrick	Ryan (WI)	Velázquez
Nadler (NY)	Salazar	Visclosky
Napolitano	Sanchez, Loretta	Walden
Neal (MA)	Sarbanes	Walz
Neugebauer	Scalise	Wamp
Nunes	Schakowsky	Wasserman
Nye	Schauer	Schiff
Oberstar	Schiff	Waters
Obey	Schmidt	Watt
Olson	Schock	Waxman
Olver	Schrader	Weiner
Ortiz	Schwartz	Welch
Owens	Scott (GA)	Westmoreland
Pallone	Scott (VA)	Wilson (OH)
Pascarell	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (SC)
Pastor (AZ)	Serrano	Wittman
Paul	Sessions	Wolf
Paulsen	Sestak	Woolsey
Payne	Shadeeg	Wu
Pence	Shea-Porter	Yarmuth
Perlmutter	Sherman	Young (AK)
Perriello	Shimkus	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Bean	Slaughter
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NOT VOTING—19

Akin	Kennedy	Sánchez, Linda
Boren	Marshall	T.
Engel	Matsui	Tiahrt
Foster	Meek (FL)	Watson
Graves (MO)	Moran (KS)	Whitfield
Gutierrez	Poe (TX)	Young (FL)
Heller	Radanovich	

□ 1619

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "Resolution recognizing and honoring the freight railroad industry and its employees."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 472, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. AKIN. Madam Speaker, on July 27, 2010, I was absent from the House and missed rollcall votes 470, 471, and 472. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on

rollcall 470, "yes" on rollcall 471, and "yes" on rollcall 472.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 470—H. Res. 1556, 471—H. Res. 5730, and 472—H. Res. 1366, I was unable to vote today, since I was at the White House meeting with the President. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on H. Res. 1556, "yes" on H. Res. 5730, and "yes" on H. Res. 1366.

PAKISTAN WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1556, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 301) directing the President, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, to remove the United States Armed Forces from Pakistan, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1556, the concurrent resolution is considered read.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 301

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM PAKISTAN.

Pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(c)), Congress directs the President to remove the United States Armed Forces from Pakistan—

(1) by no later than the end of the period of 30 days beginning on the day on which this concurrent resolution is adopted; or

(2) if the President determines that it is not safe to remove the United States Armed Forces before the end of that period, by no later than December 31, 2010, or such earlier date as the President determines that the Armed Forces can safely be removed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The concurrent resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, with 30 minutes controlled by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) or his designee and 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) will control 30 minutes. The gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

U.S. forces are in Pakistan. Congress never voted expressly to send troops there. Congress has a constitutional responsibility under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution. And I will insert Article I, Section 8, in the RECORD.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment and counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, it is Congress which has the power to declare war.

Now, the War Powers Act extended the debate over Article I, Section 8 by pointing out that, if circumstances occurred where the President committed troops to imminent hostilities, that Congress has the right to create a debate and to create a vote over whether or not those troops should stay in those hostilities.

Now, are there hostilities involving U.S. troops in Pakistan? The answer is that three U.S. troops were killed as a result of an IED in Pakistan in February. Now, that was reported last week in The Wall Street Journal. There's just no question that troops have been involved in imminent hostilities. In this case, they perished.

Now, there are those who maintain that the War Powers Act is superseded